

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace lines 28-32, page 3 of Applicants' application with the following replacement paragraph:

When an oblong bar member is employed, after the bar member ~~after~~ is released from the shaft member, it is rotated to reduce the circumference of the shaft, so that the shaft member can be easily removed. In addition, when a gap is defined around the bar member, the bar member is shifted to the gap when it is removed from the shaft end to reduce the circumference of the shaft, and thereafter the shaft member is easily removed.

Please replace lines 1-6, page 11 of Applicants' application with the following replacement section:

6A and 6B. Both ends of the shaft members 6A and 6B are secured by shaft member fixing means that is attached to the side plate 9. As is shown in Fig. 2, the shaft members 6A and ~~6b~~ 6B have substantially semicircular cross sections obtained by cutting through a cylinder and removing a portion having a predetermined width, a . When the cut faces of the shaft members are abut against each other, a diameter, d of the cylinder is smaller than a diameter, D , as is shown in Fig. 3. Cut-down portions 6a and 6b are formed at either end of each of shaft members 6A and 6B.

Please replace lines 1-8, page 12 of Applicants' application with the following replacement section:

10A and 10B. At this time, as is shown in Fig. 1, the wedge portion 12 is inserted between the shaft members 6A and ~~6b~~ 6B to define a gap, g having a predetermined width, and to provide a larger diameter. In this condition, the plug 13 of the right shaft member fixing portion 10B is fitted into the shaft receiving section ~~20b~~ 20B. Then, the position of the plug 13

of the shaft member fixing portion is moved closer to the shaft receiving section 20B, and is inserted into the groove 25 from the side. Following this, the connection pin 26 is inserted into the hole 14 of the plug 13 to couple together the plug 13 of the shaft member fixing portion 10A and the shaft receiving section 20B.

Please replace lines 1-5, page 13 of Applicants' application with the following replacement section:

shown in Fig. 9, the shaft member fixing portion is removed. Then one, or both, of the shaft members ~~6A and 6B~~ 6B is moved in a direction indicated by an arrow, and the protrusions 31 are inserted into the recessed portions 30 and reduce the diameter. Thereafter, the end of the shaft that projects from the cleaning fabric roll 100 is grasped and the take-up shaft 6 is pulled out of the roll 100.

Please replace lines 31-37, page 14 of Applicants' application with the following replacement paragraph:

The structure of the shell member 50 will be explained in detail while referring to Figs. 13 and 18. The shell member 50 is constituted by two half-cylinder portions, a shell member 50A and a shell member 50B. Attached to the outer peripheries of the shell members 50A and 50B is perforated metal, the surface of which is so designed that fabric winding is ensured, i.e., multiple perforations are formed thereon that can easily catch the cleaning fabric. The shell members ~~50A~~ 50A and 50B are coupled with respective slide pins 51, which are formed at several locations in the longitudinal direction of the axle portion 40, and are movable.

Please replace lines 13-25, page 15 of Applicants' application with the following replacement paragraph:

The assembling and the removal of the cleaning fabric take-up shaft 6 will now be described while referring to Figs. 12 and 13. When the plug 42 is projected outward from the axle portion 40 in direction, n and has reached the limit of its movement, the wedge members 42g are detached from the shell member 50 and the shell member 50 is moved closer to the axle portion 40 by springs 52 (see Figs. 17A and 17B). At this time, the edges of the shell members 50A and 50B in the longitudinal direction are brought near, i.e., the diameter is reduced. When the plug 42 is moved in the direction m, i.e., when the plug 42 is fitted into the shaft receiving section 20, as is shown in Fig. 12, the wedge members 42g enter between the shell members 50A and 50B. As a result, as the inclined faces of the wedge members slide along the shell members 50a and 50b 50A and 50B, the shell members 50A and 50B are moved outward against the urging force of the springs 52. And since at this time the corners at the ends of the shell members 50A and 50B move along the guide portions 42h, the diameter can be smoothly changed.

Please replace lines 21-25, page 32 of Applicants' application with the following replacement paragraph:

Fig.97A is a front view of a cleaning fabric take-up shaft according to ~~still~~ another embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 97B is a diagram viewed along line R-R in Fig.97A, ~~Fig.97C~~ Fig. 97C is a diagram viewed along line S-S in Fig.97A, Fig.97D is a side view of the a bar member and Fig.97E is a cross-sectional view of taken along line T-T in Fig. 97A.

Please replace lines 30-34, page 33 through line 3, page 34 of Applicants' application with the following replacement paragraph:

When the cleaning fabric 3 is set to be wound around the cleaning fabric take-up shaft, a condition of the bar member 111 shown in Fig. 99 is regarded as a first position. When the cleaning fabric take-up shaft is pulled out from a cleaning fabric ~~reel~~ roll 100, a condition of the bar member 111 shown in Fig. 100 is regarded as a second position. In the second position of the bar member 111, the flat portion 111b of the bar member faces upward by loosening the ~~clamp~~ clamp screw 124 of the lever 128 to turn the lever 123 in a counter-clockwise direction from the condition shown in Fig. 97B. By this handling, a gap, G is formed between the cleaning fabric roll 100 and the flat portion 111b of the bar member.

Please add the following after line 25, page 9 of Applicants' application:

Fig. 97A is a front view of a cleaning fabric take-up shaft according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 97B is a diagram viewed along line R-R in Fig. 97A.

Fig. 97C is a diagram viewed along line S-S in Fig. 97A.

Fig. 97D is a side view of a bar member.

Fig. 97E is a cross-sectional view taken along line T-T in Fig. 97A.

Fig. 98 is a cross-sectional view showing a modification of a shaft member.

Fig. 99 is a cross-sectional view showing a modification of a shaft member in a first position.

Fig. 100 is a cross-sectional view showing a modification of a shaft member in a second position.